

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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VOLUME XVIII. No. 475

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—JULIEN'S CONCERT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BOWERY.—ROMA MEADOWS.—DUMAS.

ROADWAY THEATRE.—ROADWAY.—RICHMOND.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—NIBLO'S.—MEDINA.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS STREET.—THE RIVALS.

THE TOILETTE.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—CHAMBERS STREET.—UNION TONIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROADWAY.—LOVE CHAIRS.—TRY-ON.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ATTORNEY.—MARK YOUNG.—A BOLE IN THE WALL.—EVENING.—MONEY.

HADISON AVENUE.—AT THE CATHEDRAL.—EVENING.—FRANCOIS'S COLLEGE OF HONORS.

CHRISTIANITY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway.—EUROPEAN MELODIES BY CHRISTIANITY'S OPERA TRUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—WOOD'S.—MUSICAL HALL, 444 Broadway.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 439 Broadway.—BUCKLEY'S.—EUROPEAN OPERA TRUPE.

GEORAMA, 506 Broadway.—PANOGRAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.—FRANKLIN'S PANOGRAMA OF NASSAU.

ACADEMY HALL, 62 Broadway.—SLEEPING CAR.

REHENSE GALLERY, 68 Broadway.—DAY AND EVENING.

MINOR BLISS.—GALLERY.—INSTITUTE.

CHINESE ROOMS, 50 Broadway.—PERMANENT GIFT EXHIBITION OF THE SEVEN MILLS MIRROR.

GOWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE ART-UNION GALLERY, 67 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, October 8, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, will leave this port at noon to-morrow, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:—

Liverpool.—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

London.—Edwards, Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

PARIS.—Jungblut, Wolff & Co., Rue de la Bourne.

B. H. Revell, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Weekly Herald will be published at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers, 5 cents.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship Ohio, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

The New York Weekly Herald, California edition, containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the proprietor and editor of this journal, returned from Europe yesterday, in the Baltic.

The News.

The Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, when we received our London files to the 21st of September, as well as the latest continental advices.

The long-protracted Eastern dispute still remained unsettled but it was expected that the diplomatic action of the assembled Vienna conference would result in a modification of the original note so as to produce a series of propositions which could be accepted both by the Czar and the Sultan without compromise of dignity. It was hoped that the council of the Congress of Sovereigns at Olmutz would tend also toward a pacific adjustment. We must, however, observe, that neither the enthusiasm of the Turks nor the obstinacy of the Russians had been allayed or relaxed by the progress of negotiations, and that the merest accidental collision between the forces of the two Powers would assuredly kindle the flame of war.

By overland mail there had been highly interesting intelligence received from China and Japan. The ships of the American fleet immediately under command of Commodore Perry had left the Chinese waters for Japan, and when last heard from the voyage had been most successful. Two of the vessels had a delightful cruise to the eastward, and described an island colonized by Europeans, who were most friendly to the commander. He had purchased a spot of land from them, to be used as a coaling depot, and thus acquired a "local habitation" in the waters previous to the arrival of the Russian ships, which came up shortly afterwards.

We have no very specific information from China; but the news is very clear upon the point that the imperial government is wholly unable to cope with the successful revolutionists. Army was still in the hands of the insurgents, and the Tartar troops failed in their efforts to expel them. It was thought the rebel army would establish itself upon the banks of the Yellow river, and then march upon Peking, the capital of the empire.

The mercantile intelligence from Australia will be found interesting. Corn supplies, food tariffs, and the principal regulations of bakers' prices, engaged the attention of most of the continental capitals; telegraphic despatches regarding the Turkish question alone producing an alteration of public feeling.

The Asiatic cholera was continuing its ravages in some of the towns of England, being particularly fatal in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where it originated in the October of 1832, and afterwards extended so rapidly that 6,000 persons died in the islands of England and Ireland before it disappeared.

It is stated that Attorney General Cushing has been appointed Minister to China, or, indeed, to the whole of Asia. Mr. Cushing was appointed Commissioner to China by President Tyler, and negotiated the treaty with that empire. He will now go as full Minister, with extraordinary powers, such as no other American diplomatic agent ever had, to China, Japan, the Dutch East Indies—in fact, to have a roving commission to all parts of Asia.

Our special correspondent writes that Hon. John Y. Mason is reported to have accepted the mission to France.

The extraordinary position of political affairs in this State is still the chief topic of conversation in Washington, and much anxiety is felt with regard to the result of the deliberations of the Whig State Convention, which assemble at Syracuse to-morrow. It is asserted that, with the exception of Secretaries May and Davis, neither the President or his Cabinet will interfere in the contest between the hard and the soft. Col. Davis is reported to be a warm advocate of the soft cause, and thinks that nothing short of the decapitation of Messrs. Bronson and O'Connor will do. It is again denied that the Union is the organ of the President or that its recent course is in accordance with his views.

Our advice from the city of Mexico are up to the 17th of September. The files of journals which we received contained no important or interesting news.

A telegraphic notice was, however, published in one of last evening's city papers, to the effect that a rumor had reached Mexico of the breaking out of hostilities in the Mesilla Valley. The report, however, appears to be utterly without foundation. We refer to our summary of Mexican news for the latest particulars.

Late news from Utah states that the Indians had recently killed many of the white inhabitants, and that the utmost consternation prevailed in consequence. Gov. Brigham Young had called the military force of the territory into service, and, as a further measure of protection had ordered a wall to be built around the city of Salt Lake. A desperate struggle is anticipated before the whites will succeed in quelling their red foes.

The October term of the law courts was opened yesterday, but the general terms of the Supreme and Superior Courts adjourned immediately, out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Jones, it being the first time they sat since his decease. In the afternoon there was a large meeting of the judiciary and the bar held in the Superior court at which high and deserved eulogiums were passed upon the great legal attainments and moral worth of the late learned judge. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column. In the U. S. Circuit Court Judge Nelson delivered another important decision in admiralty on appeal. The case was called in the trial branches of the Superior Court, but no case being ready they adjourned for the day. In the Common Pleas a trial, at the suit of Keeler against Church, for libel, was commenced and is still on. The cause of action arises out of commercial information given by the defendant and alleged to be erroneous.

By a communication to the Board of Supervisors last evening, it appears that the amount of all the debts of the Public School Society, at the time of surrendering their property to the city, was \$150,000. The salaries of the clerks and deputy clerks of the Sessions, in consequence of increased labor, were raised, the former to \$2,500, and the latter to \$1,500 per annum. By a communication from the Receiver of Taxes it appears that there will be an increase of more than four million dollars in the taxes to be collected this year over the taxation of the city in 1843. A striking proof of the progress of New York.

The Oct. term session of the Common Council commenced yesterday, and by our special report of the debates it will be seen that a very exciting controversy took place in the first Board, respecting the proposition of certain petitioners to have the Erie railroad track removed from the Bowery to Crosby street. The language used on the occasion is not calculated to inspire a very high opinion of the refinement and oratorical abilities of some of our city fathers. Among the most important business transacted was the adoption of a measure to reorganize the city into regular election districts, so as to conform with the council districts under the new charter. The regular districts, according to this ordinance, will stand as follows:—

Wards.	Districts.	Districts.	Districts.	Districts.
1	1	2	3	4
2	5	6	7	8
3	9	10	11	12
4	13	14	15	16
5	17	18	19	20
6	21	22	23	24
7	25	26	27	28
8	29	30	31	32
9	33	34	35	36
10	37	38	39	40
11	41	42	43	44
12	45	46	47	48
13	49	50	51	52
14	53	54	55	56
15	57	58	59	60
16	61	62	63	64
17	65	66	67	68
18	69	70	71	72
19	73	74	75	76
20	77	78	79	80
21	81	82	83	84
22	85	86	87	88
23	89	90	91	92
24	93	94	95	96
25	97	98	99	100

In addition to the transaction of considerable miscellaneous business, the Board of Assistant Aldermen refused to concur in the resolution from the upper Board providing for the immediate removal of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. By reference to the report of the debate upon this subject, it will be seen that the members prefer that the Engineer shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defence before resorting to the decapitating expedient proposed by the Aldermen.

By telegraph we have reports of various maritime disasters, movements of the politicians, news from the fishing regions, state of the markets, &c., all which are quite interesting, but not of sufficient importance to require comment.

The Designs of England upon Cuba.—The Policy of the United States.

It is a little remarkable that the island of Cuba—famously denominated the most precious gem in the Castilian crown—in which neither Great Britain or the United States have the slightest legal interest, has been the means of eliciting from the two latter governments a peculiar, if not an unguarded expression, which we deem to be wholly incompatible with the conviction of either power that the island is long destined to remain in dependence upon the parent State. The jewel is either set so loosely in the crown, or that emblem of dominion has so long been tossed from faction to faction, from conqueror to conqueror, as to force the conviction upon the two governments that it is soon to be an ownerless prize; or, what comes to the same point, the cabinet of Madrid, by its blind and stubborn adherence to a cruel and wicked colonial policy, and by a still more wicked connivance with the African slave trade, will force the island from its present allegiance and drive it into the embrace of a more liberal and enlightened sovereignty.

The recent correspondence between Mr. Everett and Lord John Russell has essentially exposed much of the policy of their respective governments on the question of the ultimate fate of Cuba. We have nothing to say upon the merits of that controversy, beyond the expression that it has left upon the public mind here a very decided conviction that Mr. Everett has more than vindicated the course which the United States thought proper to pursue touching the proposed alliance between England, France, and the government at Washington. This, however, is only the diplomatic feature of the case—the public skirmishing of the combatants. It has ended precisely where Lord John Russell knew it would end before the tripartite treaty was presented for the approval of this government. It was a manoeuvre for a position, and with no view of bringing on an engagement. The ground occupied by the United States, in a diplomatic point of view, was before by no means as well defined on the subject of controversy as that of Great Britain; and in this respect, if in no other, Lord John has secured the advantage in the correspondence. It might have been remembered by the British negotiator that in this country the course of the government may be accurately foretold by the barometer of public sentiment. What the press expresses from day to day as the conviction of the people is prettily summarily to find its way into diplomatic notes. The President of the United States consulted this text when he informed Lord Malmesbury that the ratification of the tripartite treaty, instead of putting a stop to even lawless aggressions, "would give a new and powerful influence to them"—"a most melancholy avowal" in the eyes of the London cabinet. Mr. Everett, however, pursues the same point, and clearly evinces, for the first time in so authoritative a manner, to the British government, that there is a power to be consulted higher than the opinions of cabinet officials at Washington, by frankly avowing that his own individual views, expressed in the Senate many years ago and still entertained, are against the acquisition of any more territory, and in favor of cultivating what we have; but this did not permit him to overlook the obvious conclusion of the American people, that their mission is by no manner of means limited to the existing boundaries of the Union.

It is precisely at this point that Mr. Everett's utter is significant of what is to be the policy

of the United States, not only in relation to the island of Cuba, but also to the continent of North America. It covers the whole ground by an appeal to the judgment of the American people, and thus relieves Lord John Russell and every other British statesman from any further correspondence with the government at Washington with a view of eliciting specifications of what the United States will or will not do upon this and kindred subjects.

It will thus be seen that our position has been most distinctly defined; and to this extent the meretricious labors of Lord John Russell in the correspondence in question have been crowned with entire success. It would be satisfactory to the American government and people if as much could be said by them concerning the actual intentions of their transatlantic cousins. But this could hardly be expected. The designs of the British government in relation to Cuba are not known, and for this sufficient reason—that they are not settled by the London cabinet. The conquest of Cuba by that power is impossible. We have no idea that such a contingency is thought of; and this is evinced by the plan of the tripartite treaty, which, though a diplomatic manoeuvre, is nevertheless expressive of one thing, and that is—the best means of preventing the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. The first of these means—that of complicating the question with European politics, and resorting to the old game of diplomatic combinations, balancing of Powers—is found in the proposed tripartite treaty. The second is foreshadowed in the proposition on the part of British authorities in Cuba for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island and the introduction of a system of apprenticeship. The success of either of these preventive measures would foreclose the United States from the acquisition of Cuba on any conditions. The first is purely political in its character. Had it been successful England and France would in truth, as the protecting powers, have made a political lodgment on our Southern coast more formidable for its strength and for its means of holding in check the people of the United States than is to be found in all the territories now held by whatever government on this continent. That, however, was a failure, and something more—it was the means of placing distinctly before the world the fixed purpose of the American people: to settle in their own time and way the question whether they would or would not acquire the island of Cuba. We deem this announcement of great importance. It enunciates a policy scarcely less startling and quite as well sustained by this country as that set forth in the inaugural address of President Pierce, and as that which has been published in connection with the arrest of Kosztka at Smyrna.

The other branch of British policy which is found in the overtures made, or believed to have been made, to Spain—that of the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba—rests upon a very different basis. It bears the same impress, to be sure—it evinces the same purpose—it proposes to reach the same end; but it is urged on under the name of philanthropy, and with the express intention only of alleviating human suffering. We say nothing in this connection of the propriety of complicating a purely philanthropic object with the vexed and disturbing question of international politics. Philanthropy, we know, in this day and generation, is an old fogey whereads best at a distance. Objects near by are obscure and indistinct. Nothing is worthy of relief in one's own household and neighborhood. Suffering and starvation at home are too readily accounted for, and from this infinite reason are extracted for withholding needful aid. We are apt to think that British philanthropy in modern times is like water from the mountain—it runs and courses—it does not extend like the dew of Heaven—that beautiful type of true charity—over the arid plain and the parched desert to nourish general vegetation. It is professional, and is more known for what it says than for what it does. The movement of the British government in Cuba is influenced, beyond question, by an insane desire to prevent the ultimate acquisition of that island by the United States. This is the motive that underlies the action of Lord John Russell and his associates. The question of slavery is secondary in its character, and its abolition in Cuba is sought with no view of benefiting the slave and releasing him from bondage, but, if need be, to destroy the values of the island in order to render its acquisition undesirable.

Now, in this state of the case, it may be well to advance one step beyond the ground occupied by Mr. Everett by declaring that the people of the United States, anxious as they may be to acquire the island of Cuba by purchase, and the payment of a fair consideration, and in all respects to observe the laws of good faith towards Spain, would regard the first authoritative enunciation of a successful movement to abolish slavery in Cuba, under British instigation, as a sufficient reason for armed intervention in the matter, and for the certain expulsion of both Spanish authority and British protection from the island. Lord John Russell and his associates would not be compelled to record this step "as a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State;" for he would find in it nothing more nor less than the deliberate judgment of the American people against the accomplishment by Great Britain indirectly of that which it had failed to do directly. If there are sinosities in European diplomacy, there are none in the onward course of the people of the United States. They believe they have as much interest and as much agency in improving the condition of mankind, and especially on this side of the water, as their transatlantic friends, and with this advantage over them: they have a practical knowledge of American wants and remedies.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE KOSZTKA CASE.—The National Intelligencer is disposed to suspect that in the official denial of the Union that France and England had taken sides with Austria on the Kosztka question, the material facts have been suppressed. This is bad. If France and England join the Austrian league against us what becomes of poor Kosztka? If delivered up to Austria he will be hanged; and what then? A war with Austria, of course, in which case the forty thousand old muskets of Kosztka will come into play. Kosztka and Kosuth are both deeply interested in this business. To relieve us and the Hungarian Central Committee of this city of all suspense, will the Washington Union be good enough, in plain English, to say what is the attitude of England and France on this subject? What is it? Are we to have a market for Kosztka's old muskets and George Law's second-hand artillery or are we not? Everything depends upon the attitude of England and France—everything—everything.

Important from Mexico.—Proposed Restoration of the Empire.

We have received some interesting news from Mexico. Santa Anna is not satisfied even with his present position as uncontrolled dictator of the republic of Mexico. He aspires to the imperial purple, and is determined to do it. We have private information from Mexico, of the truth and correctness of which we entertain no doubt, that this is the darling scheme on which Santa Anna has set his mind, and that everything is being put in train to facilitate and ensure the success of the undertaking.

There is to be no Spanish domination in Mexico; but there is to be an empire, and his excellency Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, benemérito de la patria, will be the first Emperor. It is so determined on. Ample means are in his power to carry out the coup d'état; and many months are not expected to elapse until Santa Anna takes his place among the family of monarchs—of Emperors.

It is well understood that Spain has long been desirous of again obtaining a footing in Mexico. That the government of Spain could hope to carry out their plans with Santa Anna in power was out of the question, because his ambition would not tolerate any one taking the precedence of him in his native country. What they could do, however, was to assist him with money and every other means in their power to establish the empire, and then, calculating upon his age, trust to their further intriguing to be enabled, after the death of Santa Anna, to establish a Spanish prince upon the throne of Mexico. Such a plan they now anticipate to put into execution, and Santa Anna will avail himself of all the means and assistance which his Spanish allies have promised to furnish him. He will proclaim himself Emperor, and, as he has no son, will care very little as to who may become his successor. With him it may be, as thought a celebrated statesman—"After me, the Deluge;" but so long as that event occurs not during his lifetime it is a matter of perfect indifference to him when it may happen after his death.

It is somewhat important to the administration at Washington to have some foreknowledge of what Santa Anna's projects are, and we therefore commend to the serious consideration of our statesmen and politicians the views which are herein ascribed to him.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY AT JAPAN.—MARITIME POLICY OF THE CZAR.—The presence of a considerable Russian fleet among the natives of the Japanese islands had created quite a sensation in that quarter of the world. It appears to have been understood at Amsterdam that the Russian government had resolved to resist the attempt of the Americans against Japan, and that this fleet was intended for that purpose. And we are further informed that "the Dutch government is said to be pained at this determination of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, as the Americans also threaten the Dutch Archipelago."

Now, it is quite possible that the Dutch government, which for a long time past has had the monopoly of the Japanese trade, may feel some jealousy touching the designs of the United States—it is quite possible that the Dutch cabinet may entertain the fear that the mission of Commodore Perry to Japan is to annex that empire to this country, and that he is also instructed to appropriate some of the best islands of the Dutch Archipelago on his return home, according to the principles of "manifest destiny," with "all the modern improvements." But the Emperor Nicholas has other objects to compass besides watching the movements of Commodore Perry. The vast Russian empire in Asia is without a seaport. Its great rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean are useless from being locked up at their estuaries in perpetual ice. The Czar wants one outlet into the Pacific for his Asiatic territories; and the river Seghalim, emptying into the Sea of Ochotok, and open at its mouth all the year round, offers the very place for a Pacific seaport which he desires. True, it belongs to China; but all that is required to secure it is a proclamation from the deck of a ship of war to that effect and the erection of a small fortification commanding the mouth of the river. The present revolution in China offers a strong temptation for this seizure, and for the extension of the Russian doctrine of annexation indefinitely to the southward. Such, perhaps, is the ultimate design of this Russian fleet in the waters of Japan. At all events, Commodore Perry has shown that it is extremely absurd on the part of the Russian squadron to attempt to keep up with his movements.

But the policy of Russia is to stretch her arms to the sea in every possible way. At present, though all powerful on the Continent, she is comparatively weak upon the ocean from her insulated position. Hence the real secret of the pertinacity of her claims upon Turkey. The Czar desires the command of the eastern straits of the Mediterranean from the immense commercial and naval advantages which such occupation would bestow. Nor is Denmark, with her seaports in the west, perfectly safe against the great plan of Nicholas, which is simply, by the appropriation of the territories of her neighbors on all sides, to render the strength of Russia as great upon the water as upon the land. This policy is indispensable to the fulfilment of the programme of Peter the Great, which contemplates the absolute power of peace or war over the whole continent of Europe.

We think, therefore, that instead of the Russians watching the movements of Commodore Perry, he had better watch theirs, in reference to the integrity of the Chinese empire.

THE JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION AT SYRACUSE.—On Saturday last the abolitionists, (including the Bloomers,) of Syracuse and the surrounding country celebrated the anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry from the officers of the law, in that village, two years ago. This in itself was a piece of fanatical folly of very little consequence; but our reports say that at "a special meeting of the Common Council, by the casting vote of Mayor McCarthy, the use of the City Hall was given for the celebration," and this fact gives to the affair very considerable importance. It makes the official authorities of Syracuse the endorsers of mob law in the rescue of fugitive slaves. It degrades the office of the Mayor of Syracuse to the disreputable and unlawful acts and purposes of our most rampant abolitionists.

As the chief administrator of the laws of the village nothing could be plainer than the official duty of Mayor McCarthy in this case. It was simply his duty to sustain the laws of the land, and to refuse peremptorily the slightest official countenance of this scandalous jubilee. The next step of the civil authorities of Syracuse

will probably be to devote the City Hall to the sheltering of fugitive slaves, under the combined protection of the police and the abolitionists. No gentlemen of the South, the agitation of the slavery question is not yet ended. There will be more work in due time, for the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee.

MR. BUCHANAN ON FREE TRADE AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.—According to the letter which we published of Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, to the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce, he is not a whit behind Robert J. Walker upon the policy of universal free trade, and is fully as enthusiastic in regard to the tremendous harvest which is preparing for our merchants in the prodigious but hitherto unknown empire of China. He has the greatest faith that the revolutionary movements of the Chinese Christians will not only result in the suppression of paganism and the destruction of all the wooden idols in the country, but in the opening of the whole Celestial Flower Kingdom, to its utmost extremities, to the blessings of free trade with England and the United States. Mr. Buchanan believes, too, that the three hundred millions of people of China will furnish just as much traffic as John Bull and Brother Jonathan can possibly attend to—more, in fact, than they will know what to do with. And yet we have no special minister detailed to China to look after the revolution and appropriate it to our special advantage at the first opening. On the other hand, the agents of England follow close upon the heels of the victorious Christians, ready at a moment's notice to put in and monopolize the trade with China. opium included. Can the administration find nobody to proceed at once to China, or what is the matter?

Talk on "Change."

The foreign news received by the Baltic produced great excitement in the market for breadstuffs, the like of which had not been witnessed since the famine of 1847-48. The aggregate sales of four reached \$741,000, including parcels here and there. Commodities of State doled at \$7. The sales included considerable parcels of Western and Southern wheat, at improved prices. Wheat was also very active. The aggregate sales reached 100,000 bushels, chiefly Western and Canadian, closing at an advance of from 3c. to 5c. per bushel. Corn was also firmer. Freights were also higher, with more offering. Pork was sold at an advance of 25c. for mess, which closed firm at \$17. Cotton was heavy, with sales of only 400 bales. We were requested to state that the reported failure of the Messrs. Diagos, in Havana, would not affect in the least the standing of the house of Messrs. Diago Brothers in this city; that the house implicated in the report at Havana was that of Ferdinand Diago; and, furthermore, that the difficulties referred to in the rumor were in private affairs of the Diagos, and had no connection with the business of the Diago Brothers in this city. Private letters received from Havana stated that the receipt of sugars were light, and trade somewhat at a stand in consequence of the scarcity of vessels. The cholera continued to prevail with great severity on some parts of the island, and on some plantations seventy-five per cent of the negroes had been carried off. By the America's mail duplicate letters by the Marco Polo, at Liverpool, were received to the 10th of June, but they added nothing to the general news of importance to those received previously from Australia via Valparaiso. It was expected that later advices would come to hand by the Cunard steamer due the present week, which would come down to the 10th June from Melbourne and Sydney, and the 6th July from Adelaide.

Notwithstanding the complicated accounts received regarding the state and prospects of the war question in Europe, yet it was believed that its occurrence would be averted, while others contended that as far as Turkey and Russia was concerned war was inevitable. It was conceded that the question had nearly reached a decisive crisis, and would soon be determined one way or the other. It was evident that the financial and commercial interests of Europe were experiencing to some extent the effects of a war without its actual commencement.

The rumor of the occupation of the disputed territory of the Mesilla Valley by the United States troops was considered quite probable. The government was understood to have authorized this course on the part of General Kearney, not to occupy it exclusively as American territory, but merely for the purpose of keeping order and protecting Americans and their property found residing on it, until the question of title could be decided by negotiation. If Mexico refused to negotiate, and preferred to commence another war against the United States, she would be at liberty to do so.

ELECTION FOR MAYOR IN NEWPORT, R. I.—Another election will be made to-day to elect a Mayor in the new city of Newport. Since its incorporation last winter its municipal affairs have been sadly administered for the want of an executive officer, although the citizens have made two attempts to elect a Mayor, but failed in consequence of neither candidate having a majority of the votes. To-day a new election will be held, George H. Calvert being the democratic candidate, and William H. Cranston the whig.

Marine Affairs.

A CRUISE RACE.—The American clipper Challenge sailed from Canton on the 13th July last, and the English clipper Patna followed them. The London News says a great many bets have been booked on the result of this race.

DEPARTURE OF THE HANNA.—The Bremen steamship Hanna left for Bremen yesterday, with about forty passengers. The STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, which arrived from Charleston last evening, supplied us with late files of Southern papers, for which her officers have our thanks.

Military Visit.

RECEPTION OF THE EMER LIGHT GUARD, OF PATERSON, N. J., BY THE SANSFIELD GUARD, N. Y. S. M. Yesterday morning the Emmet Light Guard, of Paterson, N. J., numbering thirty-five musketeers, under command of Capt. Felix Donnelly and Lieutenants Rafferty and Brady, arrived in our city for their first annual target excursion, on an invitation tendered them by the Sansfield Light Guard, company F, Ninth regiment N. Y. S. M., commanded by Capt. F. M. Daly. They were received on their arrival, at 9 A. M.,—having come by an early train on the Paterson Railroad to the Jersey City ferry—at the foot of Cortlandt street, by the last named New York militia company. As soon as the guests had crossed their firms, the two companies formed in military order and took up their line of march, he route being up Cortlandt street to Broadway, and down Broadway as far as Fulton street, down Fulton street to Nassau, presenting arms as they passed the Herald office. They then proceeded up Nassau street to the Park, and crossing, came again into Broadway, marched up Broadway as far as Canal street, down which street they then proceeded to the Hoboken ferry, and crossed over for the purpose of target shooting. After having spent a very pleasant day, during which the target was well killed by the members of the Emmet Light Guard, Capt. Daly, Mr. Joseph Warner and Mr. Philip Rafferty, acting as judges, the two companies returned to the city by the Barclay street ferry.

On their route to Hoboken a very pleasing incident occurred, a beautiful wreath being presented to the Emmet Light Guard by a young lady, Miss Murphy. In the afternoon a dinner took place at Lovejoy's, the Florence Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Walker street, Capt. Daly in the chair, at which the following gentlemen were present, in addition to the members of the two companies:—Dr. Dillon, Mr. Lynch, editor of the Irish American, Mr. Philip Rafferty, Mr. Joseph Warner, Mr. John O'Brien, Mr. J. A. McPherson, Mr. James McGraw, and Mr. John Hanratty. After having done justice to an excellent dinner, which did credit to the caterers for the elegance displayed, military orders were given from the chair, which were drunk with the customary honors.

The Army and Navy of the United States. Governor Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State. The Emmet Light Guard, of Paterson. To this Captain Lynch responded, returning thanks for the kind attentions and hospitality that had been shown to them that day. He concluded by proposing:—The health of the Sansfield Guard, of Paterson. Captain Daly returned thanks for the compliment that had been paid to the Sansfield Guard, and observed that in the course of their whole experience with the "military boys" he had never spent so pleasant a day as the one that was now passed. Several